

The Saturday News

AN ALBERTAN WEEKLY REVIEW

VOL. IV.

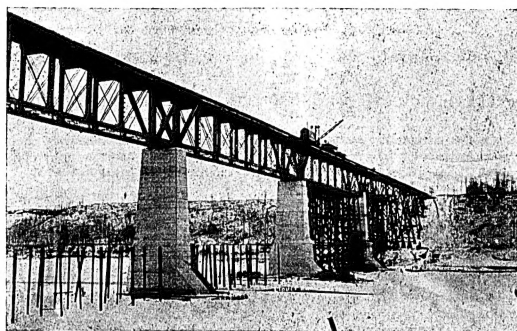
EDMONTON, 39 Howard Ave.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

CALGARY, First Street, E.

NO. 41

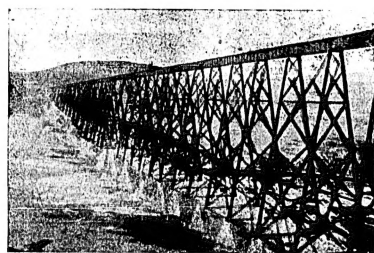
Three Great Albertan Railway Structures



THE G. T. P. AT CLOVER BAR.



THE C. P. R. AT LETHBRIDGE.



THE G. T. P. AT THE BATTLE RIVER.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The death of Governor Johnson of Minnesota is a profound tragedy. There is a time-worn saying, the truth of which is accepted simply because it has been so often repeated, that no man ranks so high in the affairs of his kind that when he dies he cannot be replaced. This has been disproved over and over again both in wide and in narrow spheres. Another must of necessity take up his work. In the majority of cases there may be no great loss felt. But in others it is simply irreparable. It was so when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Under him the process of reconstruction would have been very different from what it was under his successor and the consequent effect on the future of the Union was very great. In our own country we have had many examples along the same line. Has Sir John A. Macdonald ever had a real successor in the leadership of the Conservative party? What man is there in sight to take the place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the head of the Liberals?

Governor Johnson was the man of destiny in the Democratic ranks. His great speech at Seattle, a few weeks ago, to which extended reference was made on this page, was the most significant utterance that the politics of the United States in recent years has brought forth. The opportunity for his party in 1912 was a great one, provided that a man could be found who would draw the various discordant elements together. Johnson was universally hailed as that man and there is absolutely no one else to suggest as a substitute.

This career was of that character which constitutes one of the republic's chief glories. The son of a poor, city-stricken, Swedish immigrant, he rose to eminence solely by his own patient and intelligent industry. It was as a country editor that he first came into the public view. When opportunity to play a part on a big stage came, it found him ready to take full advantage of it. A study of his life, out short though it was when he was on the verge of a realization of his highest ambitions, should be a source of inspiration to every young man. He had nothing of the ward-hound type of politician about him. He was genial and approachable but serious and honorable in all that he did. His appeals were always made from the broadest standpoint of the public interests and they met with a response which his brethren of the "practical" school never could hope for.

The stand which Governor Johnson was making on behalf of the interests of the West, which have been sacrificed to such an extent for those of the highly protected business element in the East, was such as to draw westerners of all parties about him. On this side of the border it attracted not a little attention and there are many indications of a similar movement here. It is to be

hoped that some one will be found to take up his mantle.

Peary and Cook are at last in United States territory and the battle between them and their adherents rages more fiercely all the time. The controversy has reached Cactus Centre, with results described by Arthur Chapman in the Denver Republican as follows:

Down here in Cactus Centre we was getting somewhat peeved. As to just which pole explorer was to have his yarn belittled—We had took sides in the matter, and the poker game was shook. While some rooted hard for Peary and the others yelled for Cook.

Pecos Johnson said, some sneerin', that the common daily feed of the most of Cook's supporters was a mess of loco weed.

Whereupon Bear Hawkins answered that it bothered him a heap. When he found that Peary's boosters was just fit for herdin' sheep.

It was then, or shortly after that the barkeep ducked his head. 'Cause the atmosphere was vibrant with the song of flyin' lead.

There was sounds of busted glasses, and the door was clean unbunged. When we drifted to the sidewalk, somewhat punctured, bruised and sunged.

Now we're strivin', here in Cactus, fer to keep abreast of things. But we've drawn one line quite firm, ly since we've counted up our stings.

And if any north pole hunter comes to lecture, at high cost, We'll inform him ere he opens, that he's bound to git a frost.

But it does not take long for the public to lose interest. Already the interviews with the explorers and their friends are being relegated to the back pages. By the time a definite decision as to who reached the Pole first is obtained, some new sensation will be engrossing attention.

Chief of Police Gillespie at Lethbridge has made the very valuable suggestion that only one circus should be allowed to come to the city in the course of a single year. He points out that the work of his department has been largely added to by the fact that circuses bring a lot of undesirable people into town. Apart from this, however, should not the citizens be saved from themselves, or more properly speaking, should not those who have to put up for the circuses be protected from their sons, daughters, wives and sweet hearts whose capacity for this particular form of entertainment is apparently unlimited.

A great deal of money is taken out of town every summer which it can ill afford to lose. It means that many bills will be left unpaid and that many necessities and comforts will go unsupplied. Of course we have to submit to a certain measure of this kind of thing, but one visitation in the course of a season should

be enough for anybody. If the Lethbridge Chief's idea were adopted, we might be up against the problem of deciding just what a circus is. This question arose in Texas not long ago where Buffalo Bill strove to escape a license fee on the ground that he was not conducting a circus.

The judge finally concluded that he should go and inspect the performance himself. He did not find a ring there. This he held was never absent from a circus. "Besides," he added, "there was an absence of the lady with the paucity of garments."

The gentleman in spike tail coat with whip in hand, the clown that tries to be funny and often fails, the trick dog or hog, but both doubtless to be found in the audience; the trained animals, bareback riders, high and lofty tumbler, the trapeze performers, rope walkers, chariot races and many others, and last but not least, the genial artist that delights my soul in obligingly taking the photographs of my country cousins as they appear upon the scene."

In view of all this he was constrained to hold that Colonel Cody did not have to pay up. Alberta legislators if they take up the subject should not lose sight of this learned decision.

The greatest heroes are not always those whose deeds are given the widest newspaper publicity. The Vernon News tells a story which stirs the blood in its account of the recent hotel disaster in that town.

"The hero of the night was Archie Hickling, one of the boarders, who gave his life in the service of humanity. He had all through the first terrible scenes of the fire been among the most active in the work of rescue, and with Mr. Sigala had made two trips into the burning building, each time bringing out a child. When he came out on the second occasion,

his shirt was blazing on his back, and he was evidently suffering from severe burns; just then one of the waiter girls appeared screaming at an upper window. "I'll get her or I'll die," he exclaimed. Daring into the hellish cauldron of flame, smoke and noxious gases, he reached the girl and got her out, through the window, whence she was speedily rescued, but heroic Hickling sank back into the pit of death and was seen no more alive! Honor his memory! He was an obscure laboring man, yet he who can measure the greatness of his character, or eliminate the glory of the reward to which he has passed?"

There was no playing to the gallery here. There could hardly have been weighing of what his duty was under the circumstances. It was simply the act of a man of right instincts, which under certain circumstances when others held back, were bound to come into play. "To the honor of humanity be it said that there are many others with whom we come into touch daily who make no more impression upon us than Hickling would have, but who in an emergency would quit themselves as well."

The more complete our information regarding the results of the season's farming operations in the West, the better they appear. Up to the time of writing there has been no killing frost. Flowers and vegetables, in city gardens at least, are still unaffected by weather conditions. There has been plenty of time for getting in even the latest crops. The grain that has been marketed at nearly every point shows a remarkably high grade. So far as Alberta is concerned the oat crop is of first importance. The yield is twice what it was last year and a superb sample is available. That a good price will

be obtained for a considerable period to come there is every indication. In the eastern provinces the oats are considerably below the average and during the past week news comes of a frost which has done very serious damage to the corn crop in the United States. As a rival feed, the corn situation is always of interest to oat growers.

Apart from its effect on prices, the news of crop damage in other parts of the continent should serve to remind some of those who have shown a disposition to find fault with the country because for two years farming conditions were not every thing to be desired, that agriculture the world over is an uncertain occupation. No part of the globe, however favorable its climatic and soil conditions, can escape off-years. It is necessary to judge it by its experience over a somewhat extended period. If this, the only fair method, is followed, Western Canada need not fear the test.

Some years ago, an eminent political economist, the late W. Stanley Jevons, propounded a theory, which gave rise to much discussion and some ridicule. It was to the effect that harvests and the price of grain depended on spots on the sun. His son has recently restated it and it will be of interest to note whether, with the added experience of the years that have intervened since it was first brought before the public, it will meet with any more favor.

"Acceptance of the solar theory of the trade cycle," writes Mr. Jevons, "carries with it some important conclusions in regard to unemployment. It is difficult to imagine that variations of the harvests can ever be avoided; hence there will always be a cause predisposing to fluctuations in the activity of industry. This would operate under every form of social structure, individualism or communism, free trade or protectionist. At the same time various measures might be taken which would tend to mitigate the effects of these fluctuations."

"A more widespread knowledge of their periodic character, for instance, would enable producers to anticipate them; and free trade, making a country less dependent, industrially, on the result of its own crops, will assist. A certain amount of Government interference in the shape of insurance would also be helpful; but I am not in favor of the State entering the commercial field to buy up surplus crops, the difficulties experienced by Brazil with her 'coffee valuation scheme' being decisive."

"One method there is, however, which would be efficacious in preventing periodic increases of unemployment in nearly all trades—the adoption of a fluctuating wage rate. After a year or two of very bad return to the energy of agricultural producers, there is less wealth to be distributed among the whole community than when the harvests are good, and it is therefore impossible that the greatest number—the manual workers—should have fixed incomes."

It fluctuations are to be borne entirely by employers, wages must be much lower than they would be on the average if they varied with industrial activity.

"At present fluctuations of income are borne chiefly by merchants, employers, and certain classes of workmen, such as coal miners and engineers. A much smaller variation than that now borne by miners would probably be all that is necessary proportionately to distribute every year's production of wealth, and thus to avoid any appreciable fluctuation of employment in the great majority of trades. No doubt this is a very unheroic solution of the difficulty, for there are many valid objections to a fluctuating income. It seems to me, however, that, having regard to the natural origin of the fluctuations, there is no option but to accept the lesser of two evils."

This is hardly the place to enter into a consideration of Mr. Jevons' theory. Even if it can be proved absolutely that the sun-spots have the effect ascribed to them, it is hardly likely that we shall ever be able to reduce the law of their action to such a certainty that we may safely direct our affairs according to it. What we can do, though, is to recognize absolutely that the sun-spots have the effect ascribed to them, it is hardly likely that we shall ever be able to reduce the law of their action to such a certainty that we may safely direct our affairs according to it. What we can do, though, is to recognize absolutely that the sun-spots have the effect ascribed to them, it is hardly likely that we shall ever be able to reduce the law of their action to such a certainty that we may safely direct our affairs according to it.

On this page quotations have been made from time to time from a series of articles that have been running in the Toronto Weekly Sun on old times in Ontario. There have been many because it has been recognized that in a country like Western Canada there are many people who lack the proper perspective and expect to have conditions prevailing here at the present stage of our growth which are quite impossible in a new country. It is a good thing to be able to refer all such, who believe that they are undergoing great hardships, to the experiences through which the early settlers of eastern provinces and states had to pass. Under these circumstances, a somewhat lengthy extract from one of the recent articles in the Sun will not be amiss.

"There were seven of us, father, mother, four boys and one girl, when we moved into 'Thorax,' said Alex. McDougall. "That was in '31, and our way from Beaverton to our location, five miles out in the woods, followed a blazed trail over which father and mother carried their belongings on their backs."

"The last stage of the journey was in keeping with all the other stages of the pilgrimage. Our old home was in Islay, and we were about eight weeks in crossing to Montreal. The Albany, the ship on which we crossed, was so crowded that our family had to find quarters in the captain's cabin. From Montreal the journey was

(Continued on Page Two.)

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JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

A Weekly Tale of Two Cities

We are still for the most part in the dark in regard to the high level bridge. There is practical unanimity of opinion that we should have at least a fairly high structure for general traffic purposes. When the negotiations were first taken up away in the dead past beyond recall, we were given to understand that we could get the kind of traffic deck that we wanted for the expenditure on the part of the two cities and the two governments of about \$275,000. All our opinions as to the wisdom of the enterprise were formed on that basis.

When this figure was first named, over three years ago, there were some who thought it too high. The Saturday News, however, was among those who had no hesitation in advocating the expenditure of the money. In fact the need of rushing on the enterprise and making all reasonable concessions in order to have it put through was the central feature of this paper's municipal policy for a lengthy period. But no definite arrangement was made. The C. P. R. insisted in missing up the general question of entrance into Edmonton with the bridge part of the ship scheme. Very serious objection was taken to some of the proposals in connection with the former.

Whether this responsibility on the C. P. R. for reasons of its own did not wish to go on with the project immediately the negotiations lapsed. There was some desultory talk from time to time but that was all. In the meanwhile, however, the conditions under which traffic crossed the river became more and more unsatisfactory. When the street railway system was installed, it appeared necessary to take some action without delay. So last spring a move was made to construct an independent bridge. Some believed that the C. P. R. did not intend to do anything and practically everybody else that whatever its intention it could not be waited for any longer. Various plans and estimates were secured for an independent high level structure. It was found that one could be built at Seventh street for \$450,000, while other less expensive plans were considered. But they were all dismissed on the ground that the cost would be too great. Then in a few days the C. P. R. comes along and re-opens negotiations. Eventually we learned that to get on the C. P. R. structure would cost a trifle over \$500,000, that is if we were to get the kind of accommodation we desired. One would think that the way in which the proposition for an independent structure was dismissed that that from the railway would likely receive short shrift. But we have been discussing it ever since.

The public has not been taken into the confidence of the negotiators to any large extent. If it were, it ought to seem to clear the air. There are several points that must be settled before any intelligent decision is reached. It all comes down to a question of what we are to get for our money. We should know definitely what all these figures that have been thrust at us from time to time mean. How much better set out would the deck which is now proposed to place on the C. P. R. bridge give than would be secured by the various independent structures that were planned at a less cost last spring? If it is not to be lost sight of that the very fact of a structure being independent is an advantage by all means let us have a clear comparison of the two schemes by some one who knows what he is talking about.

Another point that should be cleared up is this. Does the C. P. R. make the privilege, as it is called, though it strikes me the public will pay for it every cent that it is worth, of securing place on the railway's bridge, dependent on Edmonton's agreeing to the general scheme of entrance that was elaborated in the spring? If it does, the city will be found to have paid considerably more for its high traffic facilities than will be represented by the actual cash outlay that is now being considered. This much is certain that we must have a bridge, and that it would be folly to place it at a low level. But there is a vast difference between such a bridge as that which at present spans the river and one which would cross at a level with the top of the river banks. There is no use in improving ourselves for the sake of having a crossing made at a level twenty, thirty or even forty feet higher. For general traffic purposes such a bridge as that which was proposed at the foot of Seventh

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Street seemed to me to serve the purpose. We should not lose sight of this alternative proposition. If the scheme of going in with the C.P.R. will give us so much better service that we can afford to spend more money on it than we would acting independently, go on with it. But the citizens have a right to ask to have it clearly demonstrated that this is the case.

Mr. Peters, of the C. P. R., recently made the statement that the patience of the railway "will not last forever, or in fact, very much longer." Such a remark strikes one as decidedly impertinent in view of the history of the negotiations. The C. P. R. has only made a move when it was good and ready and while the cities are as much interested as the railway can possibly be in avoiding unnecessary delay, it is a big proposition that has been put up to them, the figures being twice the size they were when the question was first mooted, and they ought to consider it and the alternatives very carefully before coming to a final decision. Once they have complete and accurate information on the points that I have drawn attention to, I do not think that they should find much trouble in reaching a verdict.

On Monday last the Edmonton ratepayers turned down the different paying bylaws by decisive majorities. Those for the construction of a bridge at Kinnaird street and for the street railway department's share of the cost of street improvement in Strathcona were carried, both being for objects the necessity of which was not questioned. There were two forces at work to bring about the defeat of the measures for the extension of the paving system in Edmonton. The tax rate is so much higher this year than former years that many of the ratepayers are inclined to wait a time to call a halt. Then the convention was made that next year the city with its own gravel bed in operation could do the work more cheaply than at \$1 a yard, and this case it is well that the city has been delayed. We shall watch with interest to see whether those who were the opinion know what they were talking about. It was further noted that there was no advantage in doing any of this work this fall, that next spring will do as well. Surely those who make this statement have had but a limited experience with Edmonton mud.

The paving question has been mixed up with the street railway property owners to the West of the Great ravine have been urging the city to extend the car line to the Gibbons property in order to bring in gravel from the city economically. It would be necessary to construct three bridges. The cost of the two smaller ones the property owners agree to meet entirely while \$25,000 would be contributed to a steel structure over the Great ravine. At first consideration the proposition appears attractive. But, leaving aside the question of the bridges, it really means simply the extension of the car line into an unsettled part of the city in anticipation that population will follow it, as it undoubtedly would. If an extension is made on this plan to the Gibbons property, why should it not be made in half a dozen other directions? This would help the owners of outlying property, but it would wreck the street car system and serve to stretch the city out to a still further extent, when it already covers too much territory. The only safe policy is to have the gravel follow population. As for the gravel bed, the statement has been made

that the line would be a paying proposition if used for no other purpose than to supply the city with gravel. If this is the case, there would of course be justification for departing from the policy above stated. If those who make this contention wish to convince the citizens, they should be able to prove their case absolutely. Till they do so, few will be found to credit the statement quoted.

It has been declared during the week that the provincial government has determined to build a residence for the lieutenant-governor on the other side of the Great ravine. If this is the case, it will have an important effect on the street railway proposition. It should be added that whether a line is built where it is proposed or not in the immediate future, there is no question that ultimately the territory which it is proposed to serve will be one of the most desirable from a residential standpoint to be found in Edmonton, or in the whole of Canada for that matter.

The purchase by the Molsons Bank of forty feet of Jasper avenue property, directly to the east of the Empire block, on which it is proposed to erect a \$500,000 building next year, is one more evidence of the faith of our great financial institutions in the future of the city. The price paid was in excess of \$100 per foot.

A warm fight is in progress in Strathcona constituency for the Liberal nomination for the House of Commons. The convention takes place at Wetaskiwin next Thursday. There is a big field drawn from all parts of the riding and with so many localities and interests involved, it is somewhat difficult to pick the winner. It looks like an opportunity for a dark horse. The list up to date is as follows:

J. M. Douglas, Strathcona
N. D. Mills, Strathcona
D. H. McKinnon, Strathcona
Rice Sheppard, Strathcona
A. L. May's, Lethbridge
Joshua Ect-Lor, Elberta
Dr. Robertson, Wetaskiwin
A. S. Rosenroth, Wetaskiwin
J. G. Anderson, Angus Ridge
Dennis Twomey, Camrose.

The commencement of operations on the G. T. P. shops and roundhouse at the western end of that railway property, which will unquestionably develop into a great industrial district, has stimulated interest in property lying in that direction. One subdivision which lies right alongside, was placed on the market during the past week, Calder, which is handled by Mr. J. R. McIntosh. The demand has been brisk, as it would naturally be expected to be. One does not need an extraordinary gift of foresight to realize what the locality of which Calder is a part will be like in three to five years.

Friday next will unquestionably be a red letter day in the city's history, the occasion being the visit of the Governor General for the purpose of laying the corner stone for the new parliament buildings. A civic holiday has been proclaimed and a great influx of visitors from all parts of the province is looked for.

An exodus to Vegreville is expected on Wednesday. Edmonton has always had a very keen interest in the flourishing town down the C. N. R. and the city will be well represented on the fair grounds. A special train leaves at 8 a.m., returning after

supper. An unusually interesting programme has been prepared and the opportunity of seeing the country that lies in between in all its autumnal glory should not be missed.



JAMES P. MABEY,
Chairman of the Railway Commission
of Canada.

NOTE AND COMMENT. (Continued from Page One.)

in Durham boats, hauled through the rapids of the St. Lawrence by horses or oxen, to Kingston. From Kingston to Toronto we travelled by a steamboat and from Toronto to Holland Landing we were transported by a hired team. From the Landing to Beaverton we were carried in a row boat that was kept for hire.

"The quarters in which we found ourselves at the end of the journey were as dreary as the journey itself. It was September when we arrived and the chill of the autumn was already in the air. There was not a tree cut on the place, outside of the small space covered by a little laundry in which we were to lodge, and it was too late to produce food for us over the winter. In order to provide for his family, I was then a lad of fourteen—father took jobs, threshing grain with a flail. His pay was in wheat, and the nearest point at which wheat could be ground into flour was at Newmarket. We managed to get our supply of flour for the winter before Lake Simcoe froze up. The wheat for the grinding was taken from Beaverton to Holland Landing by boat, and thence by team to Newmarket. The flour was brought back in the same way. We boys, in the meantime, were busy with our axes, and by spring we had chopped fifteen acres of bush. "Some of our neighbors were worse off than ourselves. One man with nine children was forced to carry all the grain he used that first winter to Newmarket on his back, and to carry the flour back the same way. He was kept going and coming all winter, because no sooner had he carried in one load than he had to start back for another. "Even after we had begun to produce a surplus of grain on our place

it was still hard enough for us. All of the first crop was cut with the sickle and threshed with a flail. The grain was cleaned by throwing it up in the air from a sheet, and the surplus was sold at fifty cents per bushel. Sometimes it was so rusted we could not sell it at all. A little later on Beaverton traffic was diverted from the Newmarket route towards Whitchy. In order to make the journey in one day with a team it was necessary to start at four o'clock in the morning, and even then we did not reach Newmarket until dark. The return journey was not made until next day and I have seen sixty teams in Manchester over night. There was plenty of stable room for the horses, but the men had to sleep two or three in a bed, and in some cases, on the floor of the bar or sitting room. And frequently good wheat, marketed at such hard labor, was sold at sixty cents per bushel. Grain of poorer quality, or not so well cleaned, sold for less."

Of course, the fact that the Ontario pioneers went through all this is no reason why we should sit back and not try to improve our conditions, which are undoubtedly susceptible of improvements in a great many different directions. But it should serve to restrain the impatience of those who wish everything all at once.

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Home and Society

Edmonton.

The following letter arrived last week:

Dear Peggy:

If you consider the following of sufficient interest will you kindly publish same—

That there is in Edmonton a place for a young people's literary society is my belief, a belief so strong that I am braving publicity to substantiate it.

Our young people, so strenuous in their work, so keen in their pleasures, are not being given the opportunity to experience that quiet happiness which the interchange of ideas, the development of thought, the intimate knowledge of men and things to be gained by the formation of such a society, might and should make possible.

The character and scope of such an organization are details not to be discussed in this short letter, written in the hope of stimulating interest in what appears to be one of Edmonton's needs, and signed with tenderness.

H. L. SEYMOUR.

I quite agree with the sentiments of Mr. Seymour's very excellent letter, the plea that in the midst of the strife of this bustling western life we reach out after something that will bring us a quieter, deeper happiness, finding an answering echo in my own life and heart.

Surely, "The world is too much with us, late and soon, getting and spending."

We need to cultivate something that grows above the ground, ourselves and our minds.

A New York visitor to town this week had the idea when she said, "You can't hope for such theatres as we have in New York for decades to come, nor such art, or grand opera, or reference libraries or zoological or botanical gardens, or anything on scales like these, but you can have the literature of the world at your command, and I see no reason why, this being so, with occasional trips to freshen yourselves up a bit, residents of Alberta and Saskatchewan with their peculiar advantages in other ways, shouldn't enjoy as fine a life as is to be found anywhere."

Generally speaking, I rather imagine out West that our people are too much taken up with practical affairs to do a great deal of reading. In a country in the making there will always be that danger. Mr. Seymour's suggestion then seems to me a very good one. What do the other young people think of it?

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Mills are rejoicing in the birth of a little son, which arrived on Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Sommerville is expected home in time for the ball on Oct. 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson have left their former residence on Victoria avenue, and taken apartments in the Wize block, moving their possessions thence on Monday.

Mrs. Barney Cooper closed her cottage at Gull Lake on Thursday last and is back in town again. Miss Kathleen Pace, who has been her guest at the lake, accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector Landry returned on Tuesday from their extended honeymoon abroad.

His Honor and Mrs. Bulyea arrived at Government House on Tuesday, having closed "The Chalet," their summer home at Peachland, rather earlier than usual this year on account of His Excellency's forthcoming visit to the capital.

The Misses Ellen and Dorothy Gifford were the hostesses of a charming little debutantes' tea on Tuesday afternoon, when in addition to the usual "hubs" who are to make the first howl to society at the Vice-Regal Ball next Friday there was a sprinkling of "outs" and of stalwart clubbers.

Mr. Gifford received with her two sisters, who were looking decidedly sweet and dainty in pretty white frocks, the former scattering about becoming black toilette and making the gaiety of the occasion as much as the guests them-

self. Freddie was serving the ices, Bower Campbell the tea, and Donald Macdonald the coffee. Miss Kathleen Pace and Miss Edna Brown were two pretty assist-

The table was beautifully arranged with hop vines and nasturtiums, the warm tones of flowers and leaves suggesting autumn at its loveliest.

Among the young people who graced the occasion by their presence, were Miss Violet Wilson, Miss Marjorie Beck, and her cousin, Miss Muleahy, Miss Marjorie Saunders, Miss Alice and Miss Annie McDougall, Miss Jessie Belcher, Miss Norah Campbell, the Misses Dickie, and Messrs. James McDougall, Robinson, Tandy, Foley, Dawson and Jellet.

At least six pretty girls are to make their coming out bow at the Vice-Regal Ball on Friday next. Miss Norah Campbell, Miss Annie McDougall, Miss Phyllis Barnes, Miss Dorothy Gifford, Miss Evelyn Murphy and Miss Edna Brown, with the possibility of a few extra ones, if obdurate mamas can be prevailed upon to give their consent; and dressmakers can rush the pretty frocks.

There was some talk of Miss Marjorie Saunders being among the number, but I believe instead that she and her sister are accompanying the Major and Mrs. Saunders on a tour of the world this winter, and that they will later be placed at a school in France, with a future possibility of a coming-out in the form of a presentation at court.

Miss Kathleen Pace is also a possible debutante, but owing to her mother's absence from town until later in the present week, no definite decision has been reached.

There are other charming girls who will be added to the list later in the winter, and I hear that Miss Marjorie Beck is to have a coming-out dance early in October.

Mrs. O'Leary's many friends will hear with regret that she is leaving Edmonton on the 9th of October, to take up house, for the winter at least, at St. Albert, where her husband has purchased the mill. By her sweetness of disposition and altogether lovable personality, Mrs. O'Leary has made friends wherever she has gone, and a host of sincere wishes for her speedy return to the Capital will follow her to the little town along the trail.

The Goldwin Kirkpatrick's, by the way, have taken the house which Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary are vacating on Thirteenth street and Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, who have occupied the cottage on Victoria avenue next to the Kirkpatrick's, are away to their attractive new home, tucked in at the side of the hill on Thirteenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Tiche are moving in to the former Spratt residence, so there has been quite a shuffle in houses all around.

I had a peep at Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith's new home on Thirteenth street north one day this week, a delightfully arranged house, which its clever mistress has already made into a most attractive home. It is surprising the way the streets in the teens and on, north of Jasper, are building up some of the very prettiest homes now adorning this erstwhile neglected portion.

Many friends learned with surprise this week that Mrs. Alan Fraser was confined to the hospital following an operation, and would probably be confined to her bed for three or four weeks. I hear, I am happy to write, that she is making a rapid recovery, some of her friends being permitted to see her at the end of last week.

It is particularly unfortunate just at this time that she should be taken ill, as she and her husband expect to move into their new house on Fourteenth street during the coming month, which I see is being rushed to completion, and also as it will necessitate her absence from the Ball on Friday, where doubtless, as always, she would have been one of the belles.

Mr. Mac Dawson returned to Victoria on Tuesday.

Mrs. Pardee was the hostess of a very informal but jolly little party consisting of a few of the younger set, in honor of her guest, Miss Quinn of Toronto on Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stockand have moved into the bungalow on Victoria avenue recently vacated by Mr. T. S. F. Jackson.

The Governor-General's party who will arrive here late on Thursday night, will include His Excellency and Countess Grey, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn Grey, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Lord Lascelles, Col. Sir Hanbury Williams, Capt. Fies, and Mr. Leveson-Gower. The reception, which was to have been given by His Honor and Mrs. Bulyea in the Thistle Rink has been cancelled, owing to a wire having been received by the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it would be impossible for the party to arrive here before the regular train on Thursday night.

His Honor and Mrs. Bulyea spent a day in Banff en route for Edmonton this week.

The hostesses for the Hospital Ball include: Mrs. C. W. Cross, Mrs. John A. McDougall, Mrs. Bower Campbell, Mrs. E. C. Pardee, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. William Short, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Mrs. Sidney Woods, Mrs. Richard Secord, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Hislop. I was surprised not to see Mrs. Braithwaite's name as patroness, her long connection with and unselfish devotion to the Public Hospital from its inception, I believe, making any hospital affair seem incomplete without her.

A dream of a day, and bride's first reception, brought out a host of fashionably dressed women on Tuesday, when Seventh street saw a steady throng of them wending their way to Mrs. Harry Cooper's pretty home, where she was receiving for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. Cooper received in the cosy reception room, bright and gay with a host of pink dahlias, which made a lovely setting for the fair bride in her beautiful frock of cream striped chiffon, trimmed with bias folds of rich satin, and gold and cream lace applique. With her was Mrs. Joseph Morris, smartly frocked, and a most attentive assistant hostess.

In the den, red dahlias were disposed all about, carrying out the color scheme of the master's sanctum, while the arrangement of the tea table was an exact replica of the

(Continued on Page Nine.)

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.

For the Ball next week

Fancy Slippers for the Ball



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MISS KATHERINE ELKINS

Whose engagement, it was announced last week, to the Duke of Alruazi, has been finally broken off.

The Saturday News

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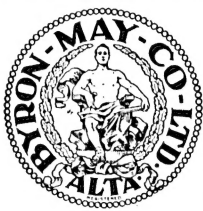
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IN THE
ATHLETIC
WORLD

In view of the popularity of football in Alberta it is of interest to note that its origin dates back to the Danish invasion of England. In the year 1066 the citizens of Chester captured a Dane, and after beheading him, kicked his head about the city for sport, which proved so attractive that it was repeated whenever the head of an enemy could be got. In after times, as it was not always possible to obtain a man's head for the purpose of entertainment, the shoe-makers of the city were bound by their charter to provide "a ball of leather called a football, of the value of four shillings."

In view of the shape of the first football, it looks as if the soccer game can go further back than Rugby.

There are many golf stories which may have little foundation in fact, but here is one which is said to have the merit of being true. At a certain college in the South African Karoo, where the masters met together at the interval for a friendly cup of tea, the principal was seriously perturbed at the manner in which the conversation invariably led up to the subject of golf. To correct this tendency, he procured a Shakespeare calendar, intending that the motto for the day should furnish the subject of the daily discussion. But he reckoned without his assistants.

The following Monday he announced his plan and triumphantly tore off the calendar to the required date. The following quotations for February 1 met his startled gaze:

Feb. 15 (Monday):
 Coriolanus:
 'T is fond to wall inevitable strokes,
 As 't is to laugh at them."

Feb. 16 (Tuesday):
 Volunianus:
 Determine on some course,
 More than a wild exposure to each chance

That starts if the way before thee.
 "Coriolanus," iv. 1.

The discussion that ensued was, not whether Shakespeare was a golfer, but what sort of game he must have played!

One of those who took part in the recent provincial tournament, a man whose opinion is worth a great deal and who has played against some of the best golfers in England, made the statement that Mr. Shaw, the provincial champion, was quite in the same class with the best amateurs in the old land.

It is hardly to be wondered at that football pay in England. In the first round of the cup-ties last January, there was a total attendance of 497,553, this figure covering 35 games. The largest attendance was at Sun-derland, where 239,757 people passed the gate. The football association's revenue for the season was close to 20,000 pounds.

There are to be no more America's Cup contests, so far as our prospective visitor, Sir Thomas Lipton, is concerned. Sir Thomas puts his case very strongly when he shows that under the yacht club rules the challenger will have to cross the ocean on her own bottom under sail, and yet, after reaching this side, have to compete with "fresh racing machines." There is reason in this contention. The America, which took the cup away from England in 1850, was a sea-going vessel, and she won from other sea-going vessels in open waters. It seems strange to Sir Thomas, as, indeed, it does to others, that the trophy should be held under rules differing radically from those under which it was acquired.

Can it be possible, asks the New York Sun, that having gained the cup under one set of regulations, the Americans have now framed an entirely different set which practically forbids the hope of its recapture by England? The bone underlying the original contest was that of stimulating naval architecture, but can a vessel capable of crossing the Atlantic under its own sails afterwards compete with the skimming dishes built for emergency in sheltered waters? If they cannot—and that is what Sir Thomas Lipton says in effect—and if the American skimming dishes, constructed for the mere purpose of



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holding the cup, and virtually worthless for any other purpose, are mere ephemera outside the scheme of legitimate naval architecture, have not the cup contests degenerated into a mere trick for retaining a prize which has lost all its prestige significance?

Such in effect, is Sir Thomas' attitude. Apparently he would have a deep sea contest, in which all the competitors would have to be ocean-going vessels, or, failing that, he claims the privilege of bringing his challenger over on board ship, a mere cockle-shell it to compete on equal terms with the American defender.

The unity of spirit in regard to sporting matters between Canada and the United States is apparent from the following dispatch regarding last Saturday's baseball game in Toronto:

"The Eastern League baseball season ended in a riot of the worst kind starting in the seventh innings of the second game with Rochester. With one out, Unipire Byron went out to put the crowd back, and somebody hit him. Byron was knocked off his feet and a lively time resulted, the game finally having to be called. The police rescued him, and the crowd followed looking for trouble. The police arrested one man just outside the stand but had to let him go owing to a shower of stones, old boots and fists. It is a wonder that somebody was not seriously hurt, as the police were using batons and the crowd was in an ugly mood."

To the following from the Brooklyn Eagle may will utter an emphatic "Hear, hear!"

We hold up our hands in pharisaical horror at the cruelty of the Spanish bull fight, yet we tolerate and even surround with the protection of our laws such mis-named "sport" as the 24-hour automobile race at Brighton Beach. For the sake of a few thousand dollars in gate receipts and prize money, manufacturers and track owners combine to challenge mayhem and death for drivers and mechanics.

The recent and shocking series of disasters at Indianapolis should have been enough to prevent this perilous competition at Brighton Beach. Yet Indianapolis is a long way off in the vision of men to whom dollars are of indefinitely more account than human lives. Consequently we are treated to the spectacle of smashed and blazing cars and a mechanic launched into eternity in the front end of an eye. Another man fatally hurt and still another burned by the explosion of a gasoline tank are further contributions to a ghastly story.

How long will the people of this and other states permit the conversion of the automobile into an engine of destruction for the profit of the few? When the irresponsible joy rider kills himself and his equally reckless companions, it is evident that no legal precaution could have prevented the sacrifice. But the deliberate invitation to death and maiming given by the promoters of track racing is a thing of which the law can, and should, take cognizance. If there is no law to cover the case one should be made in the interests of common humanity.

Olds and Crossfield met at cricket a week ago Saturday, the former winning by 120 to 8. Masson's 63 for Olds was a first-class batting display. Lewis and Peacock each made 26 for the losers. The teams were entertained at the home of Dr. Stevens after the match.

I am in receipt of an announcement of unusual interest from Winnipeg, relative to the running of the Centennial Futurity at the World's Fair in that city in 1912. It is open to boys of 1000, aged, footed, raced and trained west of the Great Lakes. The distance is one and one sixteenth miles; the stake \$1,000. Maidens are allowed 5 lbs., winners of \$500 or

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over, 5 lbs. extra. Each nominator may name and race as many horses as he desires.

Entries close October 1st, 1909; \$5 payable at time of entry, when a description of the foal must be given, giving the sex, color and markings, sire and dam. \$10 additional September 1st, 1910; September 1st, 1911, a payment of \$10 when the name of the foal must be given. The day previous to the races in 1912 a starting fee of \$25 must be paid.

All monies received over and above the guaranteed amount will be added to the stake. The stake will be divided 60 per cent, 25 per cent, and 15 per cent.

Death of nominator does not render the entry void, and the sale of the nomination transfers the entry to the purchaser. Mr. A. W. Bell is secretary and manager of the association.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

THE EMPIRE.

The all-star vaudeville bill at the Empire this week was greeted by a crowded house at each performance. The citizens are emphasizing the fact that they appreciate good vaudeville and will patronize the same when provided.

Kennedy & Kennedy open the show and put everybody in good humor by their witticisms. The soft shoe dancing of one of the team is quite worthy of George Primrose at his best.

Warren and Broadway have a skit entitled "The Musical Janitor" which is excellent. One of the members contends himself with legitimate instruments, while the janitor extracts sweet sounds from an array of old junk which would gladden the heart of any second hand dealer.

"My wife won't let me." is a comedy sketch put on by Wilson Franklin & Co. It depicts the trouble of a bashful curate, blessed with a wife who reminds one very forcibly of a Suffragette. The unexpected advent of a comic opera star, in all her pomp and circumstance, to the point at the curate's house leads to all manner of complications. It is a side splitting act, but some of the lines could quite easily be omitted and never missed. Vulgarities is never funny.

The headline attraction is "An Interrupted Angling Party." The scene opens with a peaceful fishing party on an old bridge, and at the end we find the bridge transformed into parallel bars upon which the Newbold and Annie Carwell perform some wonderful feats in a very clever manner.

The Varsity Quartette sang a few new songs and a lot of old ones to the satisfaction of everybody. The New York hit "Carrie" is the illustrated song this week and when sung by Miss Alice Pinkerton soon had everybody humming the catchy refrain.

The moving pictures serve to close as good a vaudeville bill as one will see anywhere in the West.

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

STARLAND.

The management of this popular theatre announce that next week's programme will be better than ever. Each week the pictures have been of such a uniform degree of excellence that we cannot see how they can be improved upon. However, seeing is believing, and an evening



T. Y. WUHSIN.

Special Commissioner T. Y. Wuhsin, of the Yunnan Sze-chuan Railway Company, of China, has just left America after an eight months' inspection of her railroads.

He not only took away a thorough knowledge of American Railroads, but he secured the services also of two American engineers, W. S. Dawley, of St. Lewis, and F. W. Hawks, of Virginia. They will spend six weeks in Europe and then return to China to commence the work of laying out railroads to be built with Chinese capital.

spent at Starland will bear out the truth of these assertions. On Friday and Saturday of this week, the programme will include "The Happiest Days of Her Life," a magnificent religious production, and "The Kiss of Judas," a work of art from the great French house of Pathe. Next Monday and Tuesday the feature will be a dramatic film, "A Prairie Town Romance" which will hold the attention of the audience to the end.

In addition to these special features, the programmes will include other films, both comic and educational, and a well-rendered illustrated song. Owing to the size of the Starland arena, it comprises twelve theatres, the management has a wider range of films to select from, and it is not a case of only one good programme a month, but every one is an excellent performance. That the people of Edmonton are appreciative, is attested by the immense audiences that attend every performance.

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Tell a lie—the World's amused.
Tell the Truth—and be abused.

I have a little book on my desk at the present time in which I have recently taken to jotting down subjects which it occurs to me, might, with no profit to myself, but rather the reverse, very well be taken under consideration in this column. I call them "questions of vital interest," which means in newspaper parlance that they will be met with a storm of outward disapproval, but inaudible commendation. When I tell you that some of the problems I have under contemplation are, "The use and abuse of the thing called Charity," "The Slick Stranger who does us up brown," "The practice of disposing of tickets by personal canvassing," etc., etc., you will catch my meaning, and scent trouble ahead. But who cares?

Better not to be at all than not to be honest—once in a while. To write the things that count, that one knows people are thinking, but haven't the courage to voice publicly.

Oh! you should be in the newspaper business to learn, not what to say, but to leave unsaid. In the course of my journalistic life, could I have put to paper one-half the things I have thought, I should either long since have been "planted," or been crowned as a hero, by a long-suffering public.

I walked home with a man the

But he's from New York—dear people—and it's the glam, glam, glamor of the name that does it. Of course, even at that you'd think the people from Missouri who have taken up their residence in town, would have inculcated a little of their "You've-got-to-show-me" doctrine, or you'd imagine that an agreement reading practically, "Heads I win; tails you lose," would give us a hint of what's doing, but you can't make those who are so blind as not to want to see, see, and to the accompaniment of a bland-like chuckle, New Yorkers allow us to sell our birthright for his mess of pottage—and away he goes on his return ticket before we have tumbled at all, at all.

Then, of course, we are indignant. We tell each other that he's a common duffer, anyway, with no sense of honor or decency, forgetting that we ourselves have displayed no indication of the sense we call sense.

Professional entertainers are among the smartest or slickest of the gentry. For no other reason than that they are from some city at a distance, they drift into a town to all intents and purposes having made any old arrangement they want, give an entertainment or concert of second-rate character, gather up the profits, leaving the local people to settle the expenses and count over their miserable share of the proceeds, they having done all the work into the bargain. Law-suits not infrequently wind up

Young Albertans, No. 26



Photo by Burk

Violet May Tull, 101 Cliff Street. Age 1 year.

other noon—a fire-eater, if ever there was one—who proceeded to tell me what he would do if he were running a newspaper. We were speaking of a local entertainment of rather recent date of which he seems to have had rather strong views.

"Jove! I'd just like the chance," he ended, "to speak my mind a few times."

"But that's just it," I interrupted, "you'd never get past the first issue. A big bear or a stray bullet or something would pick you off."

You can't afford to be "too vital" very often, you see, 'cause I know, having tried it. For steady diet "plonic love" and other slush is the paying bill of fare—with an occasional dash for freedom, one of which I now proceed to make.

May I offer for your approval the Smart Stranger—whom instead of our acting the part of the Good Samaritan to—so frequently reverses the process by taking us in.

Now, the Smart Outsider may be one of many things, a professional organizer a book agent, an entertainer, a travelling salesman, a hogue Duke, a promoter—the field is limitless. What matters his role so that he finds his Easy Marks.

Let him produce a return ticket to New York, or explode a little hot air about his London club, or call some body that figures in Who's Who by his first name—intimately, my friend. But—, for instance, and the game apparently develops into mere child's play.

Without an effort to substantiate a single claim he makes, the people take him up; he puts on his mediocre concert, sells his much over-rated books disposes of some drug-on-the-market property, his gold brick, his advertising score and has his cast-iron contract for his lecture, signed and stored away, before you can say Jack Robinson.

And such fool contracts! You'd wonder they wouldn't have to land three Ponokas to hold them all—the simple folk who sign the deeds, not the contracts.

these loosely-entered-into business arrangements, for smiling faces of professional entertaining folk often cover a mine of determination and business acumen. Why that's their business, their stock-in-trade. Can an amateur teach the finished product any new tricks?

You can consider as you will any field of activity, the man from "out of town" is the candy goods in that line. It is the same in music, in law, in medicine, an out-of-town newspaper an article of foreign manufacture. We know the man at home; he of any other old place must be preferable. So is a prophet not without honor save in his own country. Which proves that we are gamblers one and all, and that we deserve to be taken in.

I would like to think that the day will come when home talent will be appreciated, and our own people, in our own towns, be given a chance—just half the one we extend to rank outsiders.

Do they grind out sweeter music in New York, just cuz it is New York? Fashion lover voices in Chicago just because they were born there; publish better types of papers, make better things all around?

No, dear readers; and we need ever son of money we can lay our hands on right here in our own towns and cities.

Give your own friends a chance, for a little space learn to be just. Try a few auto rides on your neighbors for a change, and let the frock coats and the silk hats, who can afford such luxuries, take care of themselves.

Now and again one meets a mentally fearless person, and it is then that one fully realizes that that one lives in a world of cowards. Now and then in the arts arises some one who has no fear, and one stands amazed, fully conscious of the widespread cowardice in literature and in painting. What writer just plainly says that which is in his soul, carelessly of publishers, critics and public?

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A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to come and inspect my new fall stock.

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was the net amount of insurance on the companies books December 31st, 1908, and the year's operations showed that

The Mutual Life Of Canada

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made very substantial gains in other departments of its business:

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while its ratio of expense to income was smaller than in previous years.

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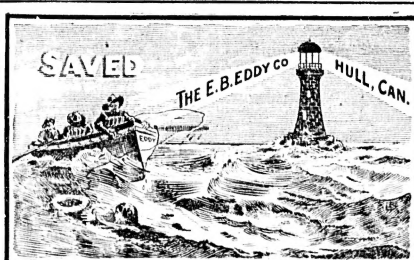
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Home and Society

Calgary.

Mrs. Sifton and her daughter, Mrs. Clark Dennis, have gone to the Coast for a short sojourn.

Mrs. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, and Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, accompanied by Miss Sutherland and Miss Kate Sutherland, have left for a tour of the Continent, which it is expected will extend over a year or two.

Captain Shaw, of Winnipeg, is in Calgary for a few days.

Mrs. Ings, accompanied by her son Eric left for Montreal a week ago.

Mrs. Roberts of High River, paid a visit to Calgary last week.

Mrs. Thompson will leave for England shortly.

Judge and Mrs. Chas. A. Stuart returned to the city a week ago.

Mrs. G. F. Dippie receives on Wednesday, the 22nd, at 821 Fourth Street West.

Mrs. Sidney Houlton left for the East on Wednesday, for an extended visit.

Miss Dixie Wilson has returned from Banff, and is the guest of Miss McCullagh.

Mrs. H. M. Vincent and daughter have returned from spending the summer at Nelson and Vancouver.

Miss Merne Pirie, who has spent the summer months the guest of Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Pirie, returned home to Hamilton a week ago.

Mrs. De Sousa, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Lafferty, left for California on Wednesday a week ago.

Mrs. W. G. Kay entertained delightfully at a Kensington tea early last week. Sweet peas and autumn foliage brightened the pretty rooms. Mrs. Kay was ably assisted in her gracious task by Mrs. McQueen, Mrs. Dippie and Mrs. King. Some of the others present were Mrs. Hutchings, Mrs. Duffell, Mrs. Siodlant, Mrs. McKelvie, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. King, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Mill and Miss Dowling, of Guelph, who is the guest of Mrs. Dippie.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Grogan was the gracious hostess of a tea in honor of Mrs. Rankin, of Nottawa, Ontario. Masses of glowing poppies decorated the reception rooms and were massed on the tea table. Mrs. Grogan received her guests with her usual warm hospitality, and during the afternoon Mrs. O'Sullivan charmed her listeners with a number of songs. A very few of those present were Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. Darker, Mrs. Welford, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Sisley.

A delightful tea was also given by Mrs. Rankin in honor of Mrs. Rankin, who has been greatly feted during her stay in the city.

The marriage of Miss Burns, formerly of the Normal practice school staff in this city, to Mr. John Ross, chief inspector of Alberta schools, took place on Tuesday afternoon, August 24th, at Caledonia. Mr. and Mrs. Ross then left for an extended visit to the Maritime Provinces, after which they take up their residence in Edmonton.

Mrs. McGill 310 First Street West, held her post-nuptial reception last Thursday. The pretty rooms were gay with great clusters of roses and white asters. The hostess looked charming in her wedding gown, cut on princess and daintily trimmed with beautiful lace. Mrs. McCut-

cheon assisted, wearing a handsome gown of pink satin.

Mrs. Mayhew and Mrs. Thamer presided at the tea table, which was decorated with sweet peas.

The hostess was also assisted in her pleasant duties by Miss McPherson of Moose Jaw, who is the guest of Mrs. McCutcheon, Miss Beamish, Miss McGill and Miss Hood.

Miss Pirie, who has become a social favorite here, was charmingly entertained at the tea hour by Miss Jaynes and Miss Frank Jaynes a week ago Tuesday. Miss Pirie was presented by her numerous friends with a pretty souvenir upon her departure.

Mrs. Van Wart presided at the tea table, and the charming hostesses themselves served the dainty refreshments.

The guest of honor wore a dainty frock of pale pink silk and a large picture hat of the same shade.

A few of the numerous guests were Mrs. Pentland, Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Wrigley, Miss Cardell, Miss Bunham, Miss Sutherland, Miss McCullagh, Miss Ings.

Mrs. Grogan gave another large tea on Wednesday of this week. Autumn flowers in great profusion decorated the charming rooms. Mrs. Grogan, looking very handsome in black satin, received her guests graciously. Mrs. O'Sullivan, in a pretty grey costume, and Mrs. Nolan, in mauve, presided at the tea table. Mrs. Rankin, the raison d'être of the affair, appeared in grey colienne, her white hair admirably coiffed.

Mrs. C. E. Booth leaves for her home in Milwaukee next week, for an extended visit.

Mrs. Sidney Houlton was the hostess of a very large reception last Tuesday afternoon, a week ago, in honor of her guest, Miss Neale, whose marriage to Mr. Reginald E. Peach was solemnized at the Church of the Redeemer the following Wednesday. Mrs. Houlton looked very handsome in a fawn cloth costume with oriental garnitures, and Miss Neale was sweet and girlish in white silk. The beautiful home was decorated

with autumn flowers and foliage. The dining room table held the bride's cake on a centre piece of white tulle, and tall vases of white asters tied with pale ribbons.

Mrs. Gow, Mrs. Robie, Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Wilson poured tea, assisted by Miss Tallhurst and Miss Muddell.

Miss Singleton delighted the numerous guests with several musical selections.

EMPIRE'S NEW BILL

Another of those up-to-the-minute vaudeville offerings is promised by the Empire management for the week commencing tonight. Sterling attractions have been the rule since this theatre reopened for its second season and the management have fulfilled every promise so far made as to the merits of the incoming bill. It is stated that this week's offering is as good or better than its predecessors.

Heading the bill is an animal act (trained dogs), which is a novelty in many respects.

J. C. Mack and Company have another of those exceptionally funny sketches called "The Mother-in-Law" with Mr. Mack as this much abused personage.

The Clarks are soloists of the highest order.

Ned Nye, comedian, is another who will certainly make a name for himself. He is the author of "Nachtete," a perplexingly interesting story of the stage, music, love and mystery.

Another very important feature, will be the vocal offering of Miss Alice Pinkston.

Desilets & Co.

have made arrangements with Mr. Wanzor, agent for **BIRGES & SONS**, Buffalo, the celebrated manufacturers of Wall Papers, to give a

Display of New Wall Papers

at their showrooms, 311 Jasper Avenue W., next to Cecil Hotel, on or about 25th September.

All Ladies

are invited to come and inspect the newest styles and colorings in Wall Papers, which will then be on exhibition.

Administrator's Sale of House and Lot in the City of Edmonton

PURSUANT to instructions received from the National Trust Company, Limited, Administrators for the estate of Charles Pettit, Deceased, there will be sold by Mr. H. G. Forster, Auctioneer, Wednesday, the 6th of October 1909, at 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following property, namely:

Lot 11, Eleven in Block No. Seventeen (17) in River Lot (12) and Fourteen (14) in the City of Edmonton, being on the south side of Sutherland Avenue, between Syndicate and Kinistone Avenues, together with house situated thereon, numbered 547.

The house contains nine rooms (9) viz.: large reception room, dining room and kitchen on ground floor. Four bed rooms and bathroom on the second floor and attic. There is also a very large basement with furnace. The house is wired throughout for electric light and has water works fittings. Large verandah and balcony.

The house and lot will be sold at the most price of \$3500, subject to a mortgage of approximately \$1980. The terms of sale shall be announced at the time of sale. The purchaser must assume mortgage. Further particulars will on application be furnished by either the National Trust Company, Limited, or Messrs. GARRIEP & LANDRY.

Barristers, Solicitors,
Edmonton.



JUDGE ROBERT SCOTT LOVETT. PHOTO COURTESY 1909 BY H. H. WILSON.

Abercrombie. Admitted to the bar in 1882, January 1, 1882. Member of the Houston, Texas, December 22, 1882; the Bar Association of New York, Attorney for the Houston East and the Lawyers Club, and the Houston West Texas Railway from 1884 to 1886. Assistant general attorney of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company at Dallas from 1886 to 1894. Member of the law firm of Baker, Boker & Lovett in Houston, Texas, followed by private instruction and self education. Married in Houston, Texas, October, 29, 1890. Lavinia

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The sweetest delight of children.
The purest confections made.
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WINNIPEG

East and South

Medicine Hat in 1909 and in the days of the Rebellion
Some Reminiscences of the Eighties.—The
growth along the Crow's Nest line.

Sept. 13.—Going east from Calgary there are apparently, from the car windows, no crops to be seen uncut, all being either in the stock, tacked or threshed, for several fields had already been threshed. Development is going on along the line, and we deliver a crowd of passengers at Strathmore, which seems to be doing the lion's share of business in this region, as far as present active development is concerned, though there are more or less signs of growth in several places and several new elevators either just erected or in course of building.

When we reach Bassano we find this location making quite a show in building operations, and as the building looks new must be of recent origin. It is evidently the intention of the builders to make this as soon as possible into a town. As the train progresses over miles of range there are not much further signs of settlement till nearing Medicine Hat for about twenty miles out farms begin to attract the eye. Bowell is growing and gathering way and we pass quite a few stubbles further on, then suddenly slip down the hill and glide over the river into Medicine Hat, the old railway bridge over the South Saskatchewan having acquired a twin brother in the shape of a fine traffic bridge which is called the Finlay bridge.

Medicine Hat is conspicuous for its lighting arrangement, for it draws its supply free gratis from the bowels of the earth and can afford to indulge in plenty of light and in plenty of heat in winter, at almost a nominal cost.

In Rebellion Days.
Reaching Medicine Hat makes us cast back many years, taking us to the year 1885, when the Red Rebellion was on. In April of that year the Rocky Mountain Rangers were organized in Macleod, by Mayor Stewart, of Pincher Creek, and rode through to Medicine Hat intending to go north to the seat of war, but were stopped at Medicine Hat. Then a regiment of foot soldiers arrived from Halifax a few days later, both parties camping out on the south side of the Saskatchewan, just west of town. A veritable sunset meeting of extremes.

Later the Halifax boys moved camp onto the hill just overlooking the town, and entrenched themselves, for though no active fighting was indulged in, in that neighborhood, no doubt the powder they had contrived over them thought it might be as well to educate the youth in all that appertains to military duties. The trenches cut by the Halifax boys can still be seen on the face of the hill behind the round house. It all looks peaceful and business now as there are brick houses and lumber houses, water works, cement sidewalks and all the frills of civilization upon the site of the old camp, most of the present population not being aware of this previous history.

Medicine Hat in those days just hugged the railroad or lay on the bottom from the railroad bridge up alongside the track, and did not go back very far west and not even a shanty had been built up on the hill. The Hat was one of the jumping-off places for Macleod, or the growing country south, provided the traveller did not wish to go to Calgary and take the stage down. There was nothing in 1884 between Medicine Hat and Macleod but Fort Kip and a few gophers, an odd coyote or a jack-rabbit who might or might not be lost.

Lively Times.
Whilst the rebellion was in motion the railroad was started west from Dunmore to Lethbridge and finished that fall, it being part of the work of the Rangers to patrol the country and see that stray Indians did not run off the contractors' outfits, so they were strung out in all directions with Medicine Hat for a base. But it was when in town that they made things lively, and as we look back, there is little doubt but that the citizens heaved many a sigh of relief as the main body of the wild and woolly westerners rode out of town on their way back to Macleod, some sitting with their faces to their horses' tails, taking flying shots at the chimney pots, or making Rome howl with distinctly peculiar language picked up at round-up, in log shacks or in the course of a devil-may-care and heedless life, but they knew the life, the country and the Indians. They were not really so bad as they tried to make themselves out to be, though being a cer-

tain proportion of them, a draft of the forward and untameable spirits of the east, come on ahead of their fellows, and moulded with Western flavor, their ebullient spirits would find an outlet on most occasions, and they only a moderate comprehension. It was lucky in their journey that nothing serious happened. The nearest thing to a catastrophe, possibly, was that when two or three fresh spirits were taking a final drink in a house before leaving. One let his rifle off and the bullet went through the floor close to a sick woman who was in bed in the room above, and out through the roof. But a miss is as good as a mile and they were away. A weapon was a daily and nightly companion and was for use, not ornament.

Medicine Hat's Growth.
Comparing Medicine Hat of that day and Medicine Hat of this is two different worlds, for now we have a modern city, putting on considerable style. It is well built, well cared for and well laid out, so has spread east and west as well as south. In old days there was nothing much east of the station but Cree camps and the yards did not take up nearly so much room. It is curious to note the growth of young children of different age going to school in the morning, quite oblivious of the fact that they were not even thought of only a few years ago, when the country was raw and in the making and the older folks and many that have gone to their long homes were walking about over the same ground with totally different ideas or thoughts in their heads, also quite oblivious of what was to come on after them and could not then even guess at future developments. The Medicine Hat of '85 was a village, though one of the principal places of the west, and probably the largest in point of numbers of any place west of Moose Jaw, Calgary was just growing and, Edmonton, we, of the south country seldom heard of. Walsh consisted of a telegraph station which was an old cross-generous just dived off of the side of the track and Irvine was a section house. Dunmore started as a few tents and the only other place of any dimensions was Maple Creek, which had some pretensions to civilization though not too many.

Now Dunmore has ceased to exist as a junction, and Coleridge takes its place, and as we start west over the 'Crow's Nest' road, we immediately begin to travel through fences and wheat fields.

There has been great development along this line lately even since January, 1909, the last time I was over this road. In 1887, after coming through seemingly endless miles across the plains from the East, for ven Moose Jaw, Regina, etc., were only dots on the plains in those days, and there was practically nothing to relieve the eye for hundreds of miles at a time. I dropped off the train at Dunmore to go south and west, and as the train stopped and let me off with two trunks on the lonely board walks, with nothing in view on the horizon, people craned their necks out of the window wondering if I was a lunatic, or no doubt pitying me from the bottom of their hearts for being left alone in the

vastness, to go apparently no whither. The only thing that approached it in sensation to them, would be to drop off an ocean liner into a small boat in mid-Atlantic.

Now we drop off and nobody wonders. They all know. The trip across the plains in old days was so lonesome that many, or probably most that had land seekers' tickets, became so weary of everlasting grass that they kept right on to the coast and a good many of these drifted down to the States. But then Alberta was said to be a semi-arid desert, only fit for cattle, and settlers were not wanted.

Along the Crow.
The Crow line all the way along from Coleridge going west is dotted freely with shacks and shanties, many of them evidently put up this year by settlers, or rather, homesteaders, and no doubt another year patches of breaking dotted about these houses, more fences, then crops then men, women and little children.

New towns are struggling into being, vying with each other, all exulting to be metropolises, and in no in which some are destined to be disappointed.

Bow Island is growing and has gain in plenty to boast of. Another town is looming up suddenly and swiftly coming, viz: Burdett, just east of Grassy Lake, the latter also stretching itself out.

All the crops are cut, some threshed and many stacked. As we swing on west, it is more and more developed, and we find Taber has grown immensely of late, with its coal mines and its crops, for crops have been good this year and safely gathered in. This will soon be a district of vast stretches of wheat, for the land is level and fertile and easy to manage. Taber is on the map to stay.

Threshing in going on in the fields as well as plowing by steam, so there is a constant sense of activity in the air, and going on past Chin and Coal-dale, there are fields of grain in stock and some very nice fields of winter wheat growing for next year, but what strikes us most is an air of neatness and good farming that suggests well for the future. This is not one of the ragged districts, with badly plowed ends and an air of hurry and scramble.

The use of water is well exemplified, through here, i.e., if the numerous fine stacks of hay are any indication. Many of the farm homesteads are well built and costly and they add to the general air of prosperity. Certainly this region should astonish the passer-by in a very little while. To the north of Lethbridge great things are doing in the Carmanagan country and it is doubtful if there is any region to excel it this year.

The Farm at Lethbridge.
As we pass through the experiment farm into Lethbridge we can notice that all the grain plots are cut and put away and the alfalfa, on which the water was being turned at our last visit in August 14, is well up again growing green and about a foot high, so will probably make the third crop this season.

Mr. Fairfield has a fine and thrifty stand of winter wheat for next year, showing bright and green in the rows with no misses.

What would seem to be required more than anything now is some more railroads running north and south or diagonally to cut through the country north of the Crow's Nest line, and south of it, to bring railroads nearer to settlers that can soon people the land, tear it up and make it produce untold wealth.

E. N. B.

Personal Notes

High River is each year strengthening its claims as the aristocratic centre of Alberta. Take this from the last issue of the Times:

"Speaking of excellent gardens, have you observed the beautiful flowers which bedeck the home of Marquis de Roussay de Sales? Petunias and sweet peas are in full bloom, while in his garden vegetables of all kinds flourish."

"Canada," published in London, England, says:

"The Bishop of Calgary spoke at Heavittree, Exeter, recently with regard to the work of the Church in his diocese and in Canada generally. All those present were at once attracted by the geniality and earnestness of Bishop Pinkham's personality. Much satisfaction was experienced when he explained that, although born in St. John's, Newfoundland, he is of Devonshire origin, his parents having migrated from that country before he was born. In connection with this, the Bishop expressed the emotion he felt when, standing in the cathedral at Exeter, he gazed on the monuments of such men as Sir Francis Drake and others. He could not, he said, help feeling proud of his relationship to the country which had produced such heroes as these.

Going on to speak of his work, the Bishop said it is now forty-two years ago since he was appointed to missionary work by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for twenty-one of which he had been a Bishop. During that time he had been actively at work in Canada. He was the youngest of twenty-two men in the mission-field of Rupert's Land. A great portion of his time was spent at Winnipeg when that city was known as Fort Gary and had only a population of 100, instead of the 122,000 of to-day. The Bishop calculates the population of the three North-West Provinces at the present time at 1,000,000. The Church work has been growing rapidly, there being nine dioceses instead of one. The need for clergy is very acute, and the Bishop is asking for forty men to help him with the work in his diocese.

Major-General Sir George French, organizer and first commissioner of the Mounted Police, passed through the West during the week on his way to Australia. Sir George, who should not be confused with Sir John French, the reliever of Kimberley, retired seven years ago, after 42 years of active service. He is accompanied on this trip by his daughter and two grandchildren. At Winnipeg, in an address to the Canadian Club he said that after an absence of a quarter of a century, he felt like Rip Van Winkle. He had come out first in 1862, when perilous times threatened. He again came out in 1869, and began the organization of the artillery forces. In 1873 the country found it necessary to provide a police force for the great prairie region. It had become necessary to stop the marauding which was in existence. About 150 men had been sent from the East, and he had arrived at the end of 1873 to organize the force. The experience of getting into the country over wild trails was something never to be forgotten. The force was later recruited, and further organized, and gradually built up. In the later detachments several hundred men were brought up. Discipline began to be apparent in the force at an early date. General French, in a characteristically humorous vein, referred to the discomforts of travelling from Moorhead, N.D., along the Red, in mosquito time. A difficult part of the trip had been the transportation of supplies. The horses in the overland journey were largely fed on grass, as oats were at a prohibitive price.

Hon. George E. Foster will address the Canadian Club in Lethbridge on Oct. 11. Hon. W. J. Bryan will be the guest of that organization on Oct. 20.

Premier Rutherford is making a flying visit to Ontario. He was to open the county fair in his old home town, Russell, on Sept. 28. He will be back in Alberta for the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings.

Hon. David Laird, first governor of the Territories, will be in Edmonton on that occasion. He recently passed through on his way back from the Coast with the members of the British Association.

(Continued on Page Ten.)

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Head of the Spanish forces, who is having a hard time with the Moors.

Croup In Children

Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and the danger there is. It is cruel to let children suffer with a simple remedy available.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gives immediate relief, loosens the inflamed parts, restores health and strength to the system.

Croup comes suddenly—Be prepared for it.

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Sole by wholesale in everywhere
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THE LOUNGER

Rev. Mr. Kinnear, the composer of Mount Robson, lived on golfers for two weeks and says they tasted very much like chicken. Here's a chance for a great Alberta industry. The golf clubs should go into it as a side line, and make enough out of it to be able to do away with the membership fees.

"A few choice expressions I saw in Fernie Ledger in one issue," says the "Lodger," neighbor, the Coleman Miner, "which shows its intimate knowledge with corrupt and slovenly English. Mealy trades, boost, guff, gobble, fare-a-pasion-to-tatters, scabbled, you're another, skunked, flunked, puffed, disgruntled, Johnny-rot Tommy-rot, fifth, shooting off, h-ll."

And all this at the rate of one dollar a year?

Down in Danville, Illinois, according to a dispatch, "a wealthy rancher of Alberta" (now many "wealthy ranchers of Alberta" there are floating about the East?) was married the other day to the wife that he divorced thirty years ago. There were children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren present. In fact nothing was absent to mar the joy of the journalist out of copy. When the ceremony was over the "aged bride" threw her arms around her husband's neck and murmured, "I hope we shall be happy."

She needn't have any doubts, for does not the dispatch conclude: "They will live in Alberta?"

Two weeks ago I made the very true remark that while the discovery of the North Pole might be considered a big event by some people, it was of slight consequence to most of us beside the problems we are up against every day. Now I take up the Red Deer Advocate and read this:

A conversation of somewhat the following purport might have been heard the other evening as a party of Red Deer citizens were admiring the starry heavens:

"And so they found the North Pole."

"Yes, I see, two of them."

"I wonder what they'll do with it now they've got it?" broke in an utilitarian philosopher.

"Well, I don't know," was the comment from an arate householder, who had suffered from the deprivations of that well-known animal, "I wish they would tie Councillor Pidgeon's cow to it, nothing seems to hold her here." And there appeared to be general agreement with the sentiment.

An Edinburgh paper contains this want ad: "Commercial Traveller Wanted, one who can smoke and play cards." The Scotch moral reformers should take action. It is appalling to

think of such encouragement to take up bad habits being given to a class of men who have long been models to others in these respects.

Do those who saw the Alberta editors around the festive board at their late convention, recognize the description from the Lloydminster Times:

"Mas, the poor editor! What a time he has! Working with both hands all day long (and frequently with feet as well)—laboring hard to produce the 'Times.' Spending his evenings and leisure moments trying to make something out of nothing in order to give his many readers a weekly 'something to read.' As often offering as 'pleasing' as 'off' or that, and in consequence, frequently missing 'the other cheek also.' Never wilfully intending to hurt or annoy any, but trying to do as meekly as Moses; developing the patience of Job; enduring the torments of Paul; cultivating the forbearance of Daniel; and the boldness of Peter in order to make an honest living—which is about equivalent to the case of an ordinary, care-free mail-bagman." Sometimes threatened with life or a small-minded and ungenerous ally-boy-cot by those who ought to know better, who can much easier be won over than practice them. But nothing daunted, endeavoring to do his share in building up his town and district in which he is permitted to take his chequered existence. Such is the life of the average Editor in the woolly West. No wonder they are emaciated and wear a worried look."

The Times man should have come up to the capital and had a good feed.

The Rising Sun correspondent of the Times sends the paper this item: "Big Donald" has quit the "big has in the hand. He thought it easier to do that than buy a bigger pair of lungs. Harry Hulme is now going to tackle it, but of course, Harry was always good at 'blowing."

BOYS

They come like cherubs! For a little space.

We call them angels—gems of love and grace.

A little later—say at six or seven—We're apt to question if they came from Heaven.

At say thirteen, a mother's love may still be adequate to cover what she will.

But "Cherub," "Angel," "Little Golden Hair."

Has learned to fight smoke cigarettes and swear.

—L. S. Waterhouse

TAKE YOUR CHANCE.

A conductor and a brakeman on a Montana railroad differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name Eureka. Passengers are often startled, upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar! You're a liar!"

And then from the brakeman at the other end of the car:

"You really are! You really are!"

—Everybody's

TRIALS OF A CHAPERON

Miss Mayme (on vacation)—O auntie, it's such a luxury to have nothing to do but just loiter in a hammock with my precious Shelley or even the Vicar of Wakefield.

Florence Reliance—Child, if I hear of any more such scandalous doings I shall write to your mother.—Chicago Tribune

ON THE AMATEUR STAGE

The Shakespeare club was accustomed to give theatrical performances that were distinguished for the local prominence of the actors. Once a social celebrity, with a gorgeous costume, as one of the lords in waiting, had only four words to say: "The Queen has swooned." As he stepped forward his friends applauded vociferously. Blowing his thanks to the King and said, in a high-pitched voice: "The swoon has swooned."

There was a roar of laughter, but he waited patiently and made another attempt. "The swoon has swooned." Again the walls trembled and the stage manager said in a voice which could be heard all over the house: "Come off, you dogged fool!"

But the ambitious amateur refused to surrender and in a rasping falsetto, as he was assisted off the stage, he screamed: "The swoon has swooned."—Success.

NO ESCAPE

Once a very nervous chap To cross the street did try: An auto handed him a tap— And sent him to the sky.

And ere he could descend again He got an awful whack; Somebody's whizzing aeroplane— Just tapped him on the back.

He shot down to the lake below.

He tried to keep aloft;

Alas, he fell a victim to

A puffing motor boat.

"Halloo, Mrs. Lovejoy!" exclaimed a gentleman of that lady's acquaintance: "pray what brings you out so early in the day?"

"Oh, I've just been to the photographer's with my pet dog, Dido" (which she carried in her arms), and we have had our portraits taken together, haven't we, Dido? Beauty and the beast, you know, Mr. Johnson—with a saucy little laugh.

"And what a little beauty he is, to be sure!" replied Johnson inadvertently, as he tenderly stroked poor Dido's head and pulled his ears. And then he suddenly remembered and became hot and cold in turn.

Willie: "Papa, if I was twins would you buy the other boy a banana, too?"

Papa: "Certainly, my boy."

Willie: "Well, papa, you surely ain't going to cheat me out of a banana just because I'm all in one piece."

Our quizzing friend—"Pinky" over there, says he finds this a great place to clean the cobwebs out of his brain: Our fat friend—"Sort of a vacuum cleaner."—Judge.

The teacher was describing the dolphin and its habits.

"And children," she said impressively, "A single dolphin will have two thousand off-spring."

"Goodness!" gasped a little girl in the back row. "And how about the married ones?"

A reader of the New York Sun, deploring that he hasn't an opportunity of hearing the operatic ravishes of a few decades since, What wouldn't he give to hear "Fra Diavolo," "Girolo Girolo," and a few others. All he has to do is to buy a ticket to Edmonton or Calgary during the height of our season.

One cannot help sympathizing with Lord Tollenmache, who after grating for many years under the burden of seven Christian names containing

no fewer than sixty letters has at last decided to jettison five of them and to be known for the future as plain "Leo de Orellana Tollenmache," a designation long enough surely to satisfy any reasonable man.

And yet the gallant Lieutenant was an enviable person as compared with the other members of his many named family, none of whom share any Christian names among them, ranging in number from ten to seventeen, the latter number being the baptismal dower of one of his sisters, who if ever she has to sign her full name must write: "Lyona Decima Antonia Elyth Urdine Cyssa Hyla Rowena Viola Arela Thyra, Ursula, Yvelde Blanche Lehas Dysart Plan tagenet Tollenmache."

After such an autograph as this one turns up with relief to the royal signature of the Empress Dowager of China, which contains but a paltry fifty-nine letters, or to that of a native of Hawaii, who is content with fifty-one letters, eight of which are K's and fifteen A's.

That a multiplicity of names is not the prerogative of the higher classes, was proved a few years ago when the infant boy of a Buckinghamshire farmer was presented at the font with twenty-six Christian names, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, from Abel to Yarad and Zachariah, and when a farm laborer handed a list of twenty-one names to the vicar of a church near Cambridge Wells as the dower of his baby boy. Fortunately for the child the father was induced to cut down the allowance to half a dozen. Even thus we can imagine that in future years that boy will look with envy on the offspring of a Mr. Penny, who labelled his children One Penny, Two Penny, and so on, up to the full shilling's worth of pennies.

The absurdities of Christian names are illustrated in a Sussex jury list of the seventeenth century, which may be seen in the British Museum. Among the jurors of that time were Safety-on-High Snat, of Uckfield, Kill-Sin Pemble of Westham; Fight-the-Good-Fight - of Faith White, Small-Hope Binges, Faint-Not First and Earth Adams, although after all the names are no more remarkable than those given a few months ago



BENJAMIN PRINCE,
Battleford, Sask., newly appointed
Senator.

to twin infants in the Midlands, who will go through life as Faith Hope Charity Rogers and Pentateuch Rogers.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-premier of Canada, is an octogenarian of the class of Lord Strathcona and Sir Charles Tupper. He spent an afternoon and evening in Calgary last week, as the guest of Senator Loughheed, returning from a visit to his son at the C.A.S.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.

Those who are afflicted with deafness, and would like to have the pleasure of attending to business, places of worship and amusement, should not fail to see the Acousticon. It makes the deaf to hear. The only instrument in the world that ever received a gold medal for efficiency.

Those wishing to try this wonderful invention can do so by calling on Mr. M. S. Taube at the King Edward Hotel, Edmonton, on October the 5th and 6th.



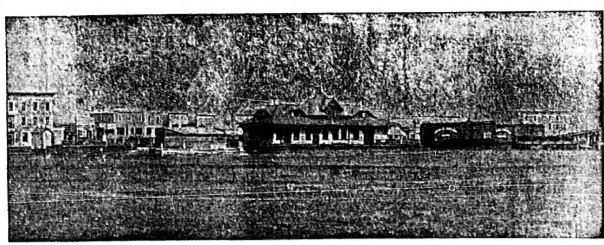
LORD MACKENZIE BOWELL
Former British Premier, who broke from the Liberal party in the Budget controversy during the week

Buy a Lot in the Pilkie Estate, Vermilion

The demand for fair sized comfortable houses to-day in Vermilion is greater than the supply

Building operations on the new branch of the C.N.R. running north will commence in the very near future—the bonds of this branch are guaranteed by the Alberta Legislature. When construction begins the demand for houses by railway men will increase still more.

The **Pilkie Subdivision** is in the central west end of Vermilion—they are right in the town, not 300 yards from the C.N.R. station as shown in the cut. The photo itself was taken from a corner lot in the property offered for sale.



Just as soon as you can erect a house on any one of these lots there is not the slightest doubt of securing an immediate tenant.

This is not a speculative proposition but a definite opportunity for making an investment which will net immediate and profitable returns.

Do it now, and get in on the ground floor.

A Lot in the Pilkie Subdivision will produce returns as soon as a House is built on it.

Only a small deposit down is necessary. Terms very easy. Write to-day for full particulars
R. A. PILKIE - - - VERMILION, ALTA.

At the Junction of the Bow and Elbow

One of the most interesting topics of discussion just now in Calgary is whether the aldermen can take passes on the municipally-owned street railway. There would seem to be nothing in the Municipal Ordinance, which enumerates what a mayor and council may pass bylaws for, that indicates they have any power to pass a by-law granting themselves free passes on city property, and there is no power given them to vote themselves any cash subsidy except remuneration for attending meetings to conduct the business of the municipality. As the granting of passes may be looked upon as remuneration for money saved is money earned; this may lead to a test case being made of it.

In Part II of the Ordinance Respecting Municipalities, Cap. 70, Sec. 3, we find:

"Every municipality in the North-West Territories is hereby declared a body corporate and subject to all the liabilities of a corporation with full power to acquire, hold and alienate both real and personal estate for all municipal purposes and by the same name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to sue and be liable to be sued, impleaded and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts and in all actions, causes and suits at law and in equity whatsoever; and they shall have a common seal with power to alter and modify the same at their pleasure; and they shall be in law capable of receiving by donation, acquiring, holding, disposing of and conveying any property real or movable, for the use of said municipality and of becoming parties to any contracts or agreements in the management of the affairs of the said municipality."

Sec. 4. The head and members of the council and the officers, by-law contracts, property, assets and liabilities of every municipal corporation when this ordinance takes effect shall be deemed the head and members of the council and all by-laws, contracts, property, assets and liabilities of such council or municipal corporation shall

be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance."

The question may occur to the lay mind as to what is the municipality. Is it the mayor and council which are named as the head, (or part) of the municipality, or is the municipality, the body corporate, the rate-payers and tax-payers, plus the head or mayor and aldermen? If the latter is the case, then any rate-payer being a member of the municipality, might be entitled to a free pass on his own railway, if such a free pass is granted to an alderman. But the free passes being in the form of cash, or personal property, are without the jurisdiction of the aldermen to alienate, being part of the assets of the body corporate or the municipality of rate-payers.

These passes, as we understand it, might be accepted by the mayor and aldermen for the municipality, but not for themselves personally or individually, as there is no provision in the ordinance, or in a subsequent amendment, that gives them the power to award themselves remuneration except to pay themselves a salary. The principle of aldermen exempting themselves from payment for the use of city property might be on indefinitely. This is not a pleasant subject to have to discuss, but involves a principle that may grow and spread elsewhere.

The project of widening Seventh Avenue well merits the support of citizens in general and property owners in particular, for one of the most prominent criticisms of Calgary that is made by visitors is that it is a pity that when the streets and avenues were laid out that at least the avenues were not made wider. Some day Calgary may find a need for a good, wide avenue through the heart of the business portion of the city, and the alteration can never be made more cheaply than at present and if done will add greatly to the appearance of the city, and be a lasting benefit for all time to come.

The Calgary bank clearing returns

for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 16th were \$1,750,000, beating many older and well-known places in the East, and taking second place as regards increase, being only exceeded by Vancouver.

Among the permits issued last week by the building inspector was one to the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., for four reinforced concrete grain tanks, total value \$20,000.

There was also a permit issued to Ainsley Young for a \$12,000, two-story business block, corner Seventeenth avenue west and Seventh street.

HOME AND SOCIETY Edmonton.

(Continued from Page Three.)

bride's table at her wedding. From the chandelier long white satin streamers stretched to the four corners of the table, while in the centre a basket of exquisite white asters and ferns was suspended. Centring the table itself was the handsome wedding-cake adorned with bride's roses, the whole a poem in green and white. Here Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Hislop presided, and Mrs. Bowman served the ices, while Miss Ethel Webster and Miss Belcher were the two indefatigable assistants.

Mrs. Cooper has chosen the second and last Tuesday of the month for her reception days until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Archibald have taken the house formerly occupied by the Wallbridge's on Seventh street, and are now coisly settled.

Master Alan Harvey was the small host of a very merry child's party on Saturday afternoon when he entertained the bridal party of Tom "Humt's" wedding, the guests going on to the "breakfast" after the Saturday matinee performance.

Believe that it was a very complete and smart affair indeed, when I tell you that there was a real wedding cake which the lovely little bride cut in regulation fashion, that the bridal party was "looked" by the photographer after the usual custom, and that the guests enjoyed so fine a feast that they couldn't be persuaded to eat their regular tea on their arrival home. And lastly, there were little pink boxes of wedding cake,

tied with white ribbons, to take home and sleep on, and no doubt every small consumer dreamt of his pretty partner in her wedding finery, and every girl of her stalwart cavalier in his swaggery dress suit. Which is as it should be.

"It was a perfect banquet," one of the small boys confided to me, from which you may gather it will go down in memory in the minds of the happy little guests who were present.

The glorious weather of Wednesday brought out another regiment of smart callers to pay their respects to Mrs. Ambrose Dickens, on her first reception since taking up her residence in Edmonton. All the little calling world seemed present the entire lower suite of rooms being filled with the constantly changing groups of visitors.

Mrs. Dickens received in the drawing room, and was wearing a pretty white lace reception gown, with filmy lace yoke, and some rare old jewels set with green stones. Sweet peas were everywhere, making the air heavy with their fragrance; the den being arranged with tall vases of Golden-Glow, in harmony with the tones of the room.

The tea-table was a striking arrangement of pink sweet peas, a large bowl and four silver and crystal vases holding great bunches of the beauties.

Here Mrs. Hyndman and Mrs. Bowker presided, while Mrs. Charlesworth served the ices, and Mrs. Seoble and Mrs. Anderson assisted.

"Aren't they wearing the bread thin in sandwiches this year?" queries a mere man in one of the new books. While to his question of "Which is Mrs. Hill?" to his wife, she replies: "The one Mr. Hill's paying no attention to."

PEGGY.

The large shipment of new Berlin Wools in well assorted shades arrived at Little's this week.

It is not too late because—it will save the tired feet and aching back—it will save the flushed face, and the suppressed nervousness of old-fashioned ironing days. The American Electric Heater Iron, Sold by Burnham-Prith Electric Co., 18 E. Jasper Avenue.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized - - - - \$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - - \$3,000,000.
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - - \$3,405,991.

Money can be remitted to any part of the world

by Draft or
Telegraphic Transfer

Edmonton Branch - - - A. H. DICKINS, Manager

MISS SMITH'S RECITAL.

Edmonton music-lovers were given an opportunity on Friday evening last of hearing one of the most recent acquisitions to the city's vocalists, Miss Violet B. Smith, who is to fill the post of teacher of singing at Alberta College. The programme was a striking artistic success. Miss Smith's numbers gave scope for a voice of much sweetness and power. They varied from Bischoff's "Love Sings the Lark," to Spruce "I do not ask, O Lord." The violin obligato to the latter by Mr. C. G. Markle

added to its effectiveness materially. Mr. Hunt's piano and organ solos served to brighten the excellent reputation which he has made for himself during his comparatively short residence in Edmonton. Under him the musical faculty of Alberta College has been brought to a very high state of efficiency. The McDowell suite which he gave on Friday evening was particularly delightful. Miss Maguire's two piano solos, Mr. Markle's violin solos and the piano duet by Miss Kemp and Mr. Hunt all added to the enjoyment of the evening to the latter by Mr. C. G. Markle.



PRINCESS BEATRICE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.
FROM THE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

Pianos and Organs

The Masters Piano Co.'s Great Removal Sale Creating Great Interest Among Piano Purchasers

A number of fine instruments were sold last week. Many people from out of town taking advantage of this unprecedented money saving opportunity. Entire stock to be closed out at slaughter prices before moving to the new warerooms located at 423-425 Jasper Ave. West, October first.

The most remarkable bargains of the kind ever offered in the west are to be found in this choice selection of Pianos and Organs.

Who does not know the NEW ART BELL, universally acknowledged to be the greatest piano built in Canada, the famous LACHNER, the artistic BACHMAN, the reliable GOETZMAN and other standard makes. Pianos that are made for people who appreciate quality more than cheapness. All these in newest case designs of figured mahogany, quartered oak, burl walnut, &c., go in this great sale comprising the most comprehensive showing of pianos in the entire west.

DO NOT FAIL TO MAKE AN EARLY VISIT OF INSPECTION

There is positively no obligation incurred by examining these beautiful instruments. All Pianists, Teachers, Students and Professional Musicians are respectfully urged to take advantage of this opportunity.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

As many persons will buy now who did not intend to invest in a piano until later, we say during this sale you may practically suit your own convenience in the matter of terms.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS FROM \$25.00 UP

THE MASTERS PIANO CO.

236 JASPER AVENUE WEST, - - - - - EDMONTON, ALTA.

Home of the NEW ART BELL, the Piano with the Sweet Tone

Thompson's Ladies' Wear



You'll Find Suit Satisfaction Here

We have just received 27 suits, different styles made of all wool materials.

The coats are 45 inches long and the new plaited skirt coat is lined through with satin.

On Sale
Sat. & Mon.
For
\$25.00

These are the best value we have ever offered.

T. S.
Thompson,
LADIES' WEAR
107 Jasper West

MISS SAGE

is forming Classes in

**Water-Colors,
Oil-Painting
and Burnt Wood Work**

For full particulars apply to Studio,
ROOM 62 McLEAN BLOCK.

MILLINERY

Only the choicest models are
in our show room.

A lovely line of
Trimmed Hats always in stock

MISS M. FARRELL
The Toronto Millinery Store 143 Jasper W.
One door east of Hudson's Bay Co.

You May Depend Upon It

Our first determination is to give you correct advice regarding your eyesight because your good will is worth as much as your money. If you do not need glasses you will be frankly told so. If you are told that you do need them, you may depend upon it. As to the fit, we assume all the responsibility.

JOHNSON & HUBBS
THE OPTICIANS
Phone 1045. 129 Jasper Ave. W.

Personal Notes

(Continued from Page Seven.)

The recent laying of the cornerstone of the Leonard Gaetz Methodist Church in Red Deer ensures a memorial to a man, to whose large vision and unbounded faith in the country's future, Alberta owes much.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hume and Mr. G. Healy finished a 1,000 mile automobile trip from Calgary to Winnipeg, by way of Lethbridge, last week. The worst roads travelled were in the vicinity of Moose Jaw.

The report that Mr. Justice Scott was about to retire on account of ill-health, has, it is satisfactory to note, been denied.

Among those who have read the reports of Peary's success with the keenest interest is Mr. James W. Davidson, of the Crown Lumber Co., Calgary, who spent the years 1893-4 with the explorer in the Arctic regions.

"Commander Peary's qualifications," said Mr. Davidson, in the course of an interview, "was recognized by the United States government when at the age of 33 he was selected to make the first survey of the Nicaraguan canal route. Their selection of him for this difficult work shows the confidence they reposed in him. He is well fitted, however, for this class of work, and for his present undertakings. The fine all-round training he received in the navy department, and which has been added to by hard personal study, has given him an equipment for this class of work which is unequalled by any living explorer. All his expeditions have been over the great ice cap of Greenland, and as an evidence of his great ability, it is interesting to note that in our expedition in 1894, he conducted our party over a journey of 300 miles in length over this ice cap, taking the course entirely by the compass, and bringing us back within half a mile of our starting point. This is a marvellous piece of work, and is a task that few can appreciate unless they have tried to do it. Unlike work at sea, there are no landmarks to go by, and men with some experience have been known to travel in a circle even when going by the compass, while very few can come within anything like a reasonable distance of where they started from. Commander Peary is a veritable wonder in that respect."

Rev. Father Jan has been transferred from Calgary to his old parish, that of Strathcona. Rev. Father Lewis, of Plattsburg, N.Y., succeeds to the Calgary charge.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, managing director of the Sun Life and Mr. F. G. Cope, superintendent of agencies, were recent visitors to Alberta.

Previous to his departure for Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he assumes the management of the Royal Bank branch, Mr. A. W. Hyndman, late manager at Edmonton, was presented with a handsome silver tea service by the customers. Mr. F. J. McMillan, of Charlottetown, is his successor.

Mr. Archibald Hewat, F.F.A., F.T.A., general manager of the Edinburgh Life Insurance Company, was in Calgary last week accompanied by his son, Dr. Fergus Hewat. Mr. Hewat is looking over the country as a field for investment.

Mr. Wilfrid Forbes, a well known barrister of Wexford for upwards of a decade, and lately clerk of the court there, has been made registrar of land titles at Calgary in succession to the late Mr. A. R. Hamblin.

Mr. George H. Nicholson, traveler and sportsman, better known as "Big Nick," is now the proprietor of

the Clarendon Hotel, in Winnipeg, for which he is said to have paid \$25,000.

Mr. C. J. B. Ward, an old-time and public-spirited resident of the Red Deer district, will move to Vancouver Island shortly, where he has purchased a farm near Comox.

Previous to his departure from Edmonton for Winnipeg, where he enters the employ of the Chicago & Great Western Railway, Mr. A. C. Gillespie was tendered a complimentary banquet by fellow-officers of the 101st regiment, of which corps he has been a very active and useful member since its inception, holding a commission as lieutenant.

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. Peter Gunn, M.P.P., of Lac Ste. Anne, on the death of his fourteen year old son and namesake, which occurred as the result of a duck shooting accident last week.

Mr. M. W. Sutherland, of Fairbanks, Alaska, who has large mining interests in that country, was the guest of Mr. F. W. Robertson, Edmonton last week.

Mr. Thomas Lessard, brother of P. E. Lessard, M.P.P., arrived recently in Edmonton from Quebec and will make his home in this part of the West.

Mr. J. L. Studholme, Edmonton, manager of the Great West Saddlery Co., has been given six months' leave of absence on account of ill-health and will visit his old home in England, going by way of the Pacific. Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Calgary, will look after his duties during his absence.

Mr. H. J. Clark, the efficient city clerk of Strathcona, is to resign his post and will move to Chicago.

Mr. L. M. McCarthy, formerly manager of the Northern-Crown Bank at Edmonton, has been made superintendent of branches.

Mr. F. Waring has resigned his post as Edmonton representative of R. G. Dun & Co., and will be succeeded by Mr. J. O. Doyle, who comes from the Calgary office. Mr. Waring has been in the employ of Dun & Co., for twelve years and ill-health has forced him to relinquish his duties with the firm for the time being.

Agricultural Education in Canada and United States

A Comparison by an American Writer.

In a letter written to the New York Outlook, Delos H. Smalley, of Fond du Lac, Wis., gives the following statement of what has been done in the way of agricultural education in the United States, together with a comparison with conditions in Canada as he viewed them during a trip through this country.

"The states of the great Mississippi Valley have for years past supported well-equipped and well-manned agricultural colleges, some of them independent, others departments of their great universities; while many of the state normal schools have for a long time strongly featured this line of work, with the result that it is carried into the thousands of schools where the graduates of these great training centres take up the work of teaching. Nor does connection between sources of research and experimentation in farming and the rural communities, including 'the little red (or white) school houses' cease here. Professors and special lecturers from these institutions meet and talk to the farmers, their wives, and their children annually in from one to three convenient centres in almost every county of these great commonwealths. Their work, including the results of experiments at the State farms, the chemistry of soils and their fertilizers, fences, buildings, farm and

hous, dairying, etc., is all covered by the lecturers and made more practical by discussions among the farmers themselves. Hundreds of these farmers, old and young, take advantage of short special courses in agriculture and domestic science. These are given in mid-winter, at the university, where all the necessary equipment as well as the inspiration of the regular classes adds interest and value of the work. The large classes of young men and young women graduated from full courses in agriculture yearly are as leaven to the masses, and the general demand has compelled the earnest attention of school officials everywhere to the importance of the subject.

"Beginning about a year ago, I visited every province in Canada, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, spending five months in observing agricultural conditions, and judging possibilities for the future. Briefly, the result of my observation and study is that, with the exception of south-western Ontario and some portions of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, the agricultural lands of Canada eastward from Manitoba are scattered widely, in small parcels, and hardly compare with what we term farm lands in the United States. At Guelph, Ontario, has been the only important school of agriculture in these provinces up to the time of opening of Macdonald College. It has a record of work well done, and an influence among farmers over a considerable area. It is not equal in size or equipment of American schools of agriculture, nor was I able to find where it connected noticeably with the rural schools. Its bulletins are not adapted to the elementary instruction, and no text-books on agriculture are prepared for the boys and girls of the farming communities of Canada. In fact their text-books while varying considerably in the different provinces, are for the most part cheapened editions, slightly modified, of somewhat obsolete American publications, and printed in New York or Boston. They contain nothing that one would notice adapting them for the training of farm children rather than clerks or artisans.

"Next in importance to the school at Guelph, is that of Nova Scotia, at Truro. The New Brunswick School of Agriculture would not bear comparison with anything of a similar character with which I am acquainted in the States.

"Macdonald is new, and its influence for a long time will be limited principally to the province of Quebec. Its mission is worthy. Let us wish it well. Should it succeed in placing the study of farming in the rural schools of Quebec, where the study of English has made practically no progress for two hundred years, Macdonald College and her worthy president should be awarded great honors.

"Contrasted with these facts as to the relation of the Canadian Agricultural College to the Canadian public school, we in the States have at least a half-dozen texts on elementary agriculture, some of which is used in almost every school. Two or three series of common school authorities seem to have been prepared expressly to fit the requirements of boys who are to measure and fence land, compute the cost of preparing the soil, cultivating and harvesting the crop, and arriving at an intelligent tabulation of net results from each department of farm activity. In these books the future housewife is led to master the business of buying for every department of the home, and, with mathematical precision, to compound the ingredients for bread, cake and pie, and to estimate the ribbon trimming for her own or the children's Sunday home-made dresses and millinery. State departments of education prepare and distribute outline course of study in agriculture, and all teachers, save in the larger cities, are required to pass an examination in the elements of the subject.

"What we in the agricultural region of the United States have been doing for nearly a score of years, Canada is beginning to think about. I may qualify somewhat as to Guelph, which, though small as com-

pared with some of our American agricultural colleges, has been doing a good work for those who have taken advantage of her courses. She has trained a few American students as well as students from abroad."

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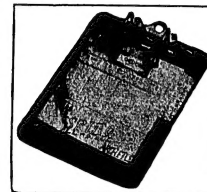
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